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BY WILLIAM E. GOODNOW AND WILLIAM P. PHELPS.

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THE REFLECTOR.

BRIEF HINTS TO PARENTS.

RELIGION.—It is of the utmost consequence, that the first impressions made on the minds of children respecting the Divine Being be correct and encouraging. They should be taught that He is the giver of every good, the author of all felicity, that he is love itself, and delights in our happiness. Impressions like these, and having religion and happiness connected together in their view, will be likely to beget the feelings of love, reverence, and gratitude, and be a better foundation for a practical assent to the truths of the gospel, than creeds and catechisms got by heart. And as age unfolds the capacity, the doctrine of christianity ought to be presented in the simplest forms; no religious instruction is better suited to the minds of children, than that derived from the precepts and examples of Christ; and no part of his example more calculated to touch their hearts, than the compassion and the tenderness, which he so perfectly displayed.

It is by refining and exalting the motives to action, that parents promote the happiness of their families. Therefore, it is a very interesting part of religious education, to fix on the young mind a conviction, that religion is not an occasional act, but the effect of the indwelling principle of divine grace, by which their common acts are to be governed, and their evil propensities subdued; that the indissoluble connexion between religion and moral rectitude must ever be maintained; if ye love God, ye will avoid evil, and do good. And that it is the purity of the motive, which not only gives worth and beauty, but which in a christian sense, gives life and efficacy to the best actions. And without pure motives, acts of devotion, however splendid, will not be accepted in the divine sight.

When love to God, and love and good will towards men have been early impressed, as essential doctrines of christianity, and the mind has been taught to approve itself, by its consciousness of having performed its duty; young people entering into life to act for themselves, who have imbibed these principles will not commonly, it is apprehended, deviate widely from rectitude of conduct.

May parents, therefore, not suffer the lively season, when the hearts of their children are flexible, and their love ardent, to pass by, with impressing by example and precept, those principles on which their happiness depends.

In closing these hints, permit me to say, that whatever may be the event of a pious education to the child, it is very important to parents to have acquitted themselves of the incumbent duty, of "training their child in the way he should go."

KINDNESS IN CORRECTING CHILDREN.

It is the mark of a serious correction when the parent is afflicted as much as the child is corrected; that's a true paternal spirit; and I must tell you, there are a great many teaching circumstances in a serious father's correcting a child. When he is calling the child to account for its offences, how naturally does it occur, that if God should thus enter into judgment with us all, what would be our portion! When he corrects, he remembers how God's correction is less than our iniquity deserves. When the child stretches out its hand for forgiveness, how just an emblem is it of our penitent application to God for mercy! I know nothing so fruitful of profitable meditation, as the authority of a father in correcting, and his compassion in forbearing his child:—the reluctance of mind with which we correct our children, the joy we have to find them innocent, when we fear them guilty. Alas, when passion intervenes, all this is lost; the end is destroyed: the child suffers in vain; the parent sins, and the benefit of correction is entirely lost.—*Family Instructor.*

When prosperous times come to the poor, they grow rich rapidly, because of their habits—when bad times come to the rich, they grow poor rapidly, because of their habits. But by habits are meant those of application, expense, and respect to small earnings and savings.—Habits, then, should not be much changed on account of prosperity. This is important to the man, and a blessing as an example.—Luxuries and ornaments should not be considered necessities, extravagance the basis of respect; nor idleness happiness.—How is it that children of the rich grow poor, and the children of the poor grow rich.

Boston Palladium.

Man's heart in this life is like Thames water in the cask; it grows every day more foul till it arrives at a certain degree of fetidness, and then gradually re-purifies itself.

MISCELLANY.

THE DEFORMED GIRL.

Memory—mysterious memory!—holy and blessed as a dream of Heaven to the pure in spirit—haunted and accused of the guilty!—Unescapable presence! lingering through every vicissitude, and calling us back to the past—back to the dim and sepulchral images of departed time—opening anew the deep fountains of early passion—the loves and sympathies of boyhood—the thrilling aspirations of after years! While the present is dark with anguish, and the future gladdened by no sunbow of anticipation, I invoke thy spell of power. Unroll before me the chart of vanished hours; let me gaze once more on thy sun-light and shadow.

I am an old man. The friends of my youth are gone from me. Some have perished on the great deep; others on the battle-field, afar off in the land of strangers; and many—very many, have been gathered quietly to the old churchyard of our native village. They have left me alone—even as the last survivor of a fallen forest—the hoary representative of departed generations. The chains, which once bound me to existence, have been broken—Ambition, Avarice, Pride; even all that wakes into power the intolerable thirst of mind. But there are some milder thoughts—some brighter passages in the dream of my being, yet living at the fountain of memory—thoughts, pure as angelic communion; and linked by a thousand tender associations to the Paradise of Love.

There was one—a creature of exalted intellect—a being, whose thoughts went upward like the incense of flowers upon God's natural altars—they were so high and so unlike to earth. Yet she was not proud of her high gift. With the bright capacities of an unobdurate spirit, there was something more than woman's meekness in her demeanor. It was the condescension of seraph intellect—the forgiveness and the tears of conscious purity extended to the erring and passionate of earth.

She was not one to love with an earthly affection. Her person had no harmony with her mind. It bore no resemblance to those beautiful forms which glide before the eye of romance in the shadowy world of dreams. It was not like the bright realities of being—the wealth of beauty which is sometimes concentrated in the matchless form of woman. It was Deformity—strange, peculiar deformity, relieved only by the intellectual glory of a dark and soul-like eye.

Yet, strange as it may seem, I loved her, deeply, passionately as the young heart can love when it pours itself out like an oblation to its idol. There were gentle and lovely ones around me—creatures of smiles and blushes; soft tones and melting glances. But their beauty made no lasting impression on my heart. Mine was intellectual love—a yearning after something invisible and holy—something above the ordinary standard of human desire, set apart and sanctified, as it were, by the mysteries of the mind.

Mine was not a love to be revealed in the thronged circle of gaiety and fashion—it was avowed underneath the bending Heaven; when the perfect stars alone gazed upon us. It was rejected; but not in scorn, in pride, nor in anger, but that high-thoughted girl. She would ask my friendship—and my sympathy; but she besought me—ay, with tears she has besought me, to speak no more of love. I obeyed her. I fled from her presence. I mingled once more in the busy tide of being, and ambition entered into my soul. Wealth came upon me unexpectedly; and the voice of praise became a familiar sound. I returned, at last, with the impress of manhood on my brow, and sought again the being of my dreams.

She was dying. Consumption—pale, ghastly consumption had been taking away her hold on existence. The deformed and unfitting tenement was yielding to the impulses of the soul. Clasp her wasted hand, I bent over her in speechless agony. She raised her eyes to mine, and in those emblems of her soul, I read the horded affection of years—the long smothered emotion of a suffering heart. "Henry," she said, and I bent lower to catch the faltering tones of her sweet voice—"I have loved you long and fervently. I feel that I am dying, I rejoice at it. Earth will cover this wasted and unseemly form, but the soul will return to that promised and better land, where no change or circumstance can mar the communion of spirit. Oh, Henry, had it been permitted!—but I will not murmur. You were created with more than manhood's beauty; and I—deformed, wretched as I am, have dared to love you!"

I knelt down and kissed the pale brow of the sufferer. A smile of more than earthly tenderness stole over her features and fixed there, like an omen of the

spirit's happiness. She was dead. And they buried her on the spot which she had herself selected—a delightful place of slumber, curtained by green, young willows. I have stood there a thousand times in the quiet moonlight, and fancied that I heard, in every breeze that whispered among the branches, the voice of the beloved slumberer.

Devoted girl! thy beautiful spirit hath never abandoned me in my weary pilgrimage. Gently and soothingly thou comest to watch over my sleeping pillow—to cheer me amidst the trials of humanity—to mingle thy heavenly sympathies with my joys and sorrows, and to make thy mild reprovals known; and feel in the darker moments of existence, in the tempest of passion, and the bitterness of crime. Even now, in the awful calm which precedes the last change in my being; in the cold shadow which now stretches from the grave to the living, I feel that thou art near me—

"Thyself a pure and sainted one,
"Watching the loved and frail of earth."
—*N. England Weekly Review.*

THE TIE THAT BINDS US.

There are many of them, tender yet strong—sweet and enduring.

A young man of nineteen, setting out for a distant part of the country in pursuit of fortune, I cast my eyes around the scene of my infant sports—my boyish revels, and more manly exercises. The silent adieu of a father, who shaking the hand, did not choose to speak, lest the attempt to say "FAREWELL" should betray the deep feeling of the heart, by the trembling lip and faltering tongue:—The mother's tender embrace and flowing tears; the hills—the rocks—the meadows—the school-house—the companions of my youth—and the pale maiden that pressed to say "good bye"—yet shrunk back because she dare not trust herself: Ah Home—sweet Home—the parental hearth—the circle of friends—scenes of youth—of innocence and happiness—*"How sweet the tie that binds us!"*

In latter life, taking leave for a journey—far away over mountain and stream—the deep and anxious expression of her who has united, in the tenderest bonds her destinies with ours, far woe or woe, until death do us part—"The throbbing bosom the flush of hope—the pallid hue of fear—and then to clasp one prattler to the breast while you bend over the dimpled cherub, its sleeping brother that smiles as you look, as if conscious of a parent's gaze—"Oh me, how sweet! how strong the tie that binds us!"

Duty calls to a foreign land. We look out with new sensations of attachment upon the hills and the valleys—the fair fields and rugged mountains of our beloved country. Political rivalry—party animosity, subside. The Republic, governed by the Constitution of our choice: our just and wholesome laws—our equal rights—our liberal institutions. It is the land of Washington—of Penn—and of Franklin. It is the burying place of our fathers, and the residence of those we hold most dear. "It is the land of the free and the home of the brave!"

Cold must be the heart that does not then feel *"How strong and sweet is the tie that binds us!"*

A SQUALL AT SEA.

MONDAY, SEPT. 4.—On Friday, the green shores of Sicily came in view; but the breeze was light, and our progress slow. On Saturday it left us altogether, and when I turned in at night the sea was smooth and bright as a mirror; the vast firmament seemed to descend below us; the ship appeared to be suspended in the centre of an immense sphere; and if I may say so, one felt in awe and silence the majesty of space. The sails hung idly by the mast and the officers' tread along the deck was the only sound heard. So I left them. About midnight I was awakened by a heavy swing of my cot, succeeded by a sudden dash to the other side: the water was pouring into our room, and I could hear it rush across the upper deck, where all was noise and rapid motion, I hurried on my clothes and ran up: the gun deck was clear; hammocks had already been lashed up and stowed; it was lighted up, and the lamps showed it flooded in its whole extent. I ascended to the next: the rain came down in torrents, but I did not feel it, so deeply absorbing was the scene. I wish I could describe it. The sky was in a constant blaze; the sea was not high, but the waves were not broken, confused and foaming, and took from the lightning an unnatural hue.—Above me were the yards covered with human beings, thrown by each flash into strong outline,—struggling hard to secure the canvass, and to maintain their precarious footing: the ship rolled tremulously. And now add the wild uproar of elements, the "noise of many waters," the deep and constant roar of winds, the cries of men aloft, the heavy and rapid tread of those below, the reit-

erated commands of officers, and rising above all this, the firm and composed orders of the trumpet: and then add to this heavy rolling thunder, at times, drowning all these sounds. The first lieutenant had the deck; he had sprung to it at the first alarm, and seizing the trumpet, had called for Black his favorite helmsman. The ship was soon under snug sail, and now dashed onward at a furious rate, giving to the gale a yet wilder character. All at once, a rocky island seemed to start up from the waters, but the next broad flash showed a good offing, and we were safe; when suddenly came a loud shout from the fore-castle "a sail on the starboard bow, Sir," and then another, "a sail close on the larboard bow, Sir." I trembled then; not for ourselves, for we should have gone over them, and have scarcely felt the shock, but for the poor wretches whom it would have been impossible to save. The helm was put hard down; we shot by, and I again breathed freely, when some bade me look up to our spars. I did so, and found every upper yard arm and mast head tipped with lightning. Each blaze was twice as large as that of a candle and thus we flew on with the elements of destruction playing above our heads.—*Verbal Sketches.*

THE CRAVAT.

On the propriety of covering the neck, in men, the ancients entertained very different ideas from those which prevail at the present day. The Romans in particular, left this part of the body uncovered, excepting in inclement weather, when the toga was held around the throat with the hand. They knew nothing of the modern cravat; though under certain circumstances of disease, or in coming out of the warm bath, they were in the habit of wearing upon the neck the *frons*—a kind of collar formed of silk, cotton, or wool. This, however, we learn from Quintilian, it was considered effeminate to make use of in public, excepting under the same circumstances in which a covering to the head and legs was permissible.

"Pallidum sicut fascias et focalia excusare postulat valetudo."

The question as to grace and health, upon this point, will probably be decided in favor of the Romans. That the cravat by no means contributes to the beauty of the figure, will be confessed by every individual of taste, and hence the best masters in sculpture and painting, endeavor, whenever it is possible, to free the neck from it in their busts and portraits.

That it is not essential to health, even in our uncertain climate, is also evinced by the fact, that in the female sex, those parts of the neck and throat which in man are enveloped with so much care by numerous folds of muslin or cambric, are left uncovered with impunity during all seasons: on the contrary, the custom of covering the neck too warmly, it is more than probable, is not unfrequently the cause of disease.

We do not object to a light and loose cravat, particularly in winter; we should even recommend its use, did the laws in regard to dress emanate from the study of the physician, instead of the shop-board of the tailor or the saloon of some fashionable milliner: as conservators of health we may, however, be permitted to say, that the constant use of a cravat, too voluminous or composed of too thick materials, renders the neck peculiarly liable to the impression of slight degrees of cold: we believe that to this cause are to be referred many inflammatory affections of the throat. There are indeed few individuals accustomed to wear constantly the cravat now in fashion, who can throw it aside for an hour or two, even in summer, without contracting some degree of hoarseness, and experiencing some uneasiness in the throat; and if exposed to a draught of air, or in the evening, a decided quinsy is often the result.

Around the neck are situated many large blood-vessels connected with the brain, as well as other important organs which cannot be compressed without injurious consequences. So long as the cravat is loose and light, no inconvenience is experienced; but when it is made to embrace the neck with the grasp of a halter, as was a short time since, and is now, too much the custom, the free return of the blood from the head is impeded; the face becomes red and turgid; and the martyr to fashion experiences pain and an overfulness of the head, without suspecting for a moment, "the source from which his ills arise." When the body is thrown into exertion with the throat thus begirt, the evil is augmented; and in those of full habits, dangerous affections of the head are the consequence. Vertigo; swooning; violent bleedings from the nose, difficult to arrest; and even apoplexy,—are said to have resulted from this cause alone.

A highly respectable physician of this city informed us not long since, that several young gentlemen have come un-

der his care, affected with very distressing and almost constant pain of the head and eyes. Finding that in every instance the cravat was drawn too tightly round the neck, he directed it to be worn in the future more loosely: little else was required to relieve them of their complaints.

Percy, a French surgeon of great celebrity, observes, that most of the fashions in dress have been invented to conceal some weakness or deformity.—"That of enormous cravats originated from similar motives. It was borrowed by the French from the English, who introduced it in order to conceal the hideous and disgusting scars left upon their necks by the scrofula, disease endemic and hereditary among the latter: and, strange to say, this fashion too often occasioned in the French, who had the folly to adopt it, scars equally unsightly—the consequence of the inflammations and ulceration in the glands of the neck to which it gave rise."

During all exertions of the body, it is important that the neck be left free from compression. The cravat should be loosened, also, when we see engaged in reading, writing, or profound study;—and invariably should it be removed, together with all ligatures from every part of the body, on retiring to sleep—whether at night, or during the day:—much evil has been occasioned by a neglect of such precaution.

A great deal more might be said in regard to this subject. We might hint to the singer and public speaker, the injury their voices sustain by a cravat of too great bulk, or one so tightly drawn as to compress the throat and windpipe,—we might warn the young of the danger, when heated by exercise, of throwing off the accustomed covering of the neck,—and a word might be said upon each of those diseases, the presence of which renders the use of a large and tight cravat altogether inadmissible;—but we refrain: the goddess of fashion reigns with too despotic a sway, to allow her mandates to be interfered with from mere considerations of comfort or of prudence.—*Journal of Health.*

Health was personified, in the mythology of the ancients, by the goddess Hygeia. With equal nature and poetry, they indicated as her favorite abodes, spots most remarkable for sylvan beauty—the mountain side with its shady grove, or the undulations of hill and dale with the clear meandering stream, while over the whole expanse blew the light western and southern breeze. She received no sacrifices of blood or oriental perfumes: her altar was strewn with flowers; her festivals were kept with the music of the shepherd's pipe, and the dance of the rustic maidens. Temples were erected to her in the cities; but she was most appropriately invoked in the sports of the gymnasium and palestra. Here the youth were trained to endurance of fatigue, and acquired that strength of body and contempt of danger, which made them the terror of their enemies. As at once relaxation from the severer exercises, and a means of renovating their vigor, they had frequent recourse to bathing. At Rome, the combatants in racing and wrestling, pitching the quoit and throwing the javelin—while yet warm and panting, would plunge into the Tiber. To this the poet of the Seasons alludes, when he says—

*"Hence the limbs
Knit into force; and the same Roman arm
That rose victorious o'er the conquer'd earth,
First learn'd, while tender, to subdue the wave."*

Hygeia is ever the companion of true liberty, not less than of orderly habits and pure morals. The periods of the greatest degradation of the human species, from misrule and vice, have been also those of the most destructive pestilence; and hence it has been truly said, that general health is inconsistent with extreme servitude. The fourteenth century, in which the night of ignorance and barbarism was darkest in Europe, was also the age of the most numerous and almost universal plagues. With freedom and equal rights, are associated diligence and success in the culture of the soil, and consequently greater purity of the air; dwellings are raised with a view not merely to temporary convenience, but permanent comfort; food is abundant and nutritious; and the free-man is not afraid of tempting the cupidity of tyrannical superiors by a display of attire, either called for by his wants, or dictated by his taste.

Greece, with the loss of her liberty and the ruin of her cities, has an altered climate; and the country surrounding Rome, which could in ancient times boast of its hundred cities, is now a waste, tenanted by a scattered peasantry, who wear on their countenances the hue of disease and the imprint of slavery. Contrasted with this picture is the reverse change brought about by the free and frugal Hollanders, who converted dreary swamps into green and fertile fields, and built numerous and flourish-

OXFORD OBSERVER.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, OCT. 20, 1829.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The latest official accounts from the Russian head quarters were dated Aidos, July 29. It appears from private accounts that they had advanced as far from thence as Kirk Killissa, but no battle had taken place.

Despatches from the British Minister at Constantinople dated Aug. 8, had been received at London. No account of the further advances of the Russians had reached the former place.

The Sultan had not then quitted the Capital. Despatches of the same date from the French Minister at Constantinople, to his Government give a description of the disorganization of the Turkish troops, and the exhaustion of their resources. The Sultan, had now, it is asserted, consented to listen to the propositions for the independence of Greece, and was hesitating only in determining the manner in which the fact should be proclaimed.

At the date of these despatches, the approach of danger from the Russians had become so imminent, an intimation had been given, that negotiations for peace might be immediately commenced, without the preliminary propositions for an armistice. From the facts communicated in these despatches, it is thought that there will be a speedy termination of the War in the East.—We are indebted to the Boston Palladium for this important information.

FIRE.

In Dixfield, on the 30th ult. the Hatter's shop belonging to Mr. Daniel Young, with its contents, was consumed by fire. It is not known how the shop took fire; but it is supposed that it caught from the arch under the steaming kettle. Loss is estimated at \$1200. We understand that it was insured to the amount of \$600.

[From the Kennebec Journal.]

In a part of our impression last week we announced the death of ENOCH LINCOLN, Governor of the State of Maine. He arrived in this town on Monday, of last week, and on the same day delivered an address before the young ladies of the Cony Female Academy. He was then weak from illness, and had to sit down before he concluded, delivering the latter part of the address in his chair. His illness rapidly increased, and he was unable on Thursday to subscribe his will, which he had directed to be made. He died on Thursday night.

Mr. Lincoln was a son of Levi Lincoln, formerly Lt. Governor of Massachusetts, and a younger brother of the present Governor of that State. He came to Maine about the year 1812, and commenced the practice of the law at Fryeburg village; he remained there a few years and then removed to Paris, in the county of Oxford; he was soon after chosen to represent Oxford District in Congress; and continued in this station till he was elected in 1826 without opposition, Governor of Maine. Of the character of Gov. Lincoln more may be said hereafter. It will be readily conceded by all who knew him, that he was an amiable and benevolent man, a patriot and a scholar. Having acted as Governor three years, without opposition, he declined a re-election and had purchased a farm on which he was about to retire, intending to devote much of his time to agricultural pursuits.

STATE OF MAINE.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Augusta, Oct. 12, 1829.

By an afflicting dispensation of Providence which has bereaved this State of its Chief Magistrate, ENOCH LINCOLN, Esq., the Constitutional power and authority of commander in Chief of the Militia devolves on NATHAN CUTLER, President of the Senate.

Desirous of paying to the memory of the deceased, all the respect due to one so eminently distinguished for the purity of his motives and patriotic services, who has faithfully discharged the duties of the important office which he sustained, and whose last efforts were witnessed in this place, the Commander in Chief orders that the remains of the deceased be interred with suitable military honors.—And that all the Militia officers of this State wear black crape on the left arm for thirty days, on all public occasions.

The funeral will take place on Thursday next, the fifteenth instant, in this town. Major General JOSEPH GRANT, of the Second Division, will order out one company of Artillery, one company of Rifle, and four companies of Light Infantry to form an escort on the occasion.

By order of NATHAN CUTLER, Esq. President of the Senate and Commander in Chief.
SAMUEL CONY, Adjutant General.

STATE OF MAINE.

DIVISION ORDERS.....2d Division.

Augusta, Oct 12, 1829.

The funeral of the late commander in Chief will take place at Augusta on Thursday next (15th instant) with appropriate military honors. The escort will be composed of the Augusta Light Infantry, the Hallowell Light Infantry, the Winthrop Light Infantry, the Waterville Light Infantry, the Hallowell Artillery, and the Gardiner Rifle company.

The Light Infantry companies will form a battalion and be commanded by Major AMOS STICKNEY, of the 1st Reg.

2d Brig. The Rifle company will form a body guard; and the artillery will be posted in a proper position to fire minute guns during the movement of the procession, and until the solemnities are closed. The Adjutant of the Reg. of Artillery of the 1st Brig. will act as Adjutant; and the whole detachment will be under the command of Col. JAMES R. BACHELDER, of the 4th Regiment, 1st Brigade.

The troops composing the detachment will assemble on the State grounds in front of the Capitol Hill, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the said 15th inst.; services to commence precisely at one o'clock.

It is the duty of all Military Officers in commission, besides those of the detachment, who can attend the funeral, to appear in uniform, and, with all classes of citizens, to join in paying the last tribute of respect to the remains of one, whom, for his virtuous, manly, and patriotic character, the people of this State had raised to the highest office in their gift; who had endeared himself to all by his care of their interests; and who did not fail on all occasions to justify their confidence as a guardian of the State, by ably supporting her rights and honor.

By command of Maj. Gen. JOSEPH CHANDLER.
FREDERICK A. FULLER,
A. D. C. and Orderly Officer.

Meeting of the Citizens of Augusta.

By the sudden and lamented death of the Hon. ENOCH LINCOLN, the State of Maine has been deprived of its honored Chief Magistrate; and the citizens of Augusta of an individual who always manifested a deep interest in its prosperity, and whose voice was last heard among them, advocating the cause of learning and virtue. Under these circumstances, the citizens of Augusta in Town Meeting assembled,

Resolved, That they will unite with the Executive authority of the State, in paying the last tribute to the memory of the deceased, and will attend his funeral at the time and place appointed by the General Order.

Resolved, That the stores and shops in town be closed, and all public business suspended on the day of the funeral from and after 12 o'clock.

Resolved, That the Selectmen be requested to cause the bells to be tolled during the continuance of the funeral procession.

Resolved, That Rev. Williams, Henry W. Fuller, and Williams Emmons, Esqrs. be a committee to make all necessary arrangements for the occasion.

The Supreme Court, sitting in this town, adjourned yesterday, to attend the funeral.

[At Portland, when the news of the Governor's death was received, a town meeting was held, and after making a suitable address to the meeting, Stephen Longfellow moved that the Selectmen and Representatives of Portland proceed to Augusta to attend the funeral. Seconded by Hon. John Anderson and unanimously adopted. The Selectmen passed a vote that the bells of that town be tolled on Thursday from noon to sunset, and recommended that stores and shops be closed, and that the flags of the shipping be hoisted at half mast on Saturday last—which was done.]

The several military companies dined in the new court house at twelve, dinner provided by Mr. Nickerson. A procession was formed at half past twelve, in front of Palmer's Hotel, under the direction of Samuel K. Gilman, Esq. Marshal of the day, which proceeded to Rev. Mr. Tappan's meeting house, where a funeral oration was delivered by Rev. Dr. Nichols, of Portland, and prayers offered by Rev. Mr. Ford.

The meeting house was crowded to overflowing. It is said never to have been full before. The exercises were all solemn and impressive; the sermon of Dr. Nichols was very eloquent.

The day was remarkable fine, and the concourse of people very great.

After the services in the meeting house, the procession marched with solemn music to a tomb on the State House lot, west bank of the river, hastily prepared for the occasion, where the body was deposited.

During the movement of the procession from the church, minute guns were fired, and the bells tolled. Volleys of musquetry were fired over the tomb after the body was deposited.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Military Escort, under the command of Col. James R. Bachelder.

- Guards.
- Pal bearers.
- Hearse.
- Chairs.
- Committee of Arrangements.
- Governor's Horse and Servant.
- Governor's Aids.
- Relations.
- High Sheriff of Kennebec.
- His Honor the President of the Senate and Commander in Chief attended by the Adjutant General.
- Honorable Council.
- Secretary and Treasurer of State.
- Ministers of the Gospel.
- Members of the Honorable Senate.
- Speaker of the House of Representatives.
- Members of the House of Representatives.
- Clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court.
Attorney General.
Judges of the Court of Common Pleas—Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas.
The Municipal Authorities of Augusta.
Judges of the Court of Sessions.
The members of the Bar.
Military Officers in uniform, with side arms.
Civil officers of the United States.
Navy and Military Officers of the United States.
Citizens and Strangers.

The returns of votes are so contradictory, that but little dependence can be placed on the aggregates of either side. The returns may give us more than we have given in the paper, & they may give us less. We should say there were nine chances in favor of Mr. Hunton where there was one against him. We confidently believe he is elected by the people, for we can hear of but few scattering votes; and the number of these we imagine will be less than is generally supposed. If there be no choice, the Senate and House will undoubtedly comply with the wishes of the People, and elect the man to whom a plurality of their votes have been given.

With regard to the House there is a majority of members who are anti-Jacksonian; and who would no sooner vote for Ruggles to be Speaker, than for Councillor Dunn. The other party cannot produce a list of 74 Jackson Representatives; 64 is as high as they can possibly go; and their foolish jargon about conversions must only excite our ridicule. Our list of Representatives is not yet complete. A few more towns remain to be heard from, before we have our returns complete, we shall then publish the names of the Representatives, and our readers will be able to see for themselves.—Portland Advertiser.

REFORM! REFORM!!

More of the Blessings of Reform!!!

IRA WOODMAN, one of the 'friends' that Jackson has lately 'rewarded' by appointing him Postmaster of Bethlehem in this county, was, last week, apprehended for STEALING MONEY from the mail! and is now snugly locked up in the jail, in this village.—This comes from that 'Reform' which Jackson deemed it his 'duty' to introduce. An experienced and faithful Postmaster—against whom not one word could be said, save that he was 'an Adams man'—was about 4 weeks ago, removed from office, to afford an opportunity to 'reward this honest fellow,' (the same couldn't read his own Commission,) for his 'burraing' exploits; and to pay him for his wear and tear of conscience in supporting Jackson.

What thanks this community owe Gen. Jackson for his thorough, sweeping work, in removing competent and faithful Postmasters, and thus making it safe to transmit money through the mails!!!

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.—It is in contemplation to memorialize the ensuing Congress in favor of such non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the army of the Revolution, as enlisted for 3 years, served to the close of the war, and were honorably discharged, and who receive no pensions.

With this view, it is deemed expedient to ascertain their number. Will some person in each of the United States volunteer in this service, and communicate the result as soon as practicable to JAMES FAIRLEE, Esq. City Hall, New-York?

The parties interested are most likely to be found in the humbler walks of life—Officers of the Revolution, and patriotic citizens, will therefore do well to circulate this notice—their patronage is solicited.

To the good feeling and liberality of the press towards them, the old army are much indebted, and by a gratuitous insertion of this in their respective papers, Editors will confer one more favor (and it has much the appearance of being the last (on a meritorious, but much injured, remnant of that army, who are about to ask of their country, not charity but justice).

NOTE. Claimants must be particular to put down their whole time of service, whether one or more campaigns, and their present places of residence, and pay their postage.

Says the Alexandria Gazette—"It an evidence of the evil of the times upon which we have fallen, that the disputes and squabbles of vulgar, ignorant and corrupt men should become matters of public attention."—"To think (continues that spirited Journal) to think that the private affairs of Duff Green should be held up to view as a great consequence! . . . A wretch who is

with all that's good at strife,
Who trails his slime through ev'ry walk of life,
Stains the white tablet where a great man's name
Stands proudly chisell'd by the hand of fame,
Nor round the sacred fireside fears to crawl,
But drops his venom there, and poisons all."

HORRIBLY VINDICTIVE. The editor of the Pawtucket Chronicle says—"The conductor of a newspaper, who will underwork his neighbors, and insert advertisements for half price, deserves to be kicked to death by lame grasshoppers and trundled to the grave by his own devil."

GEORGIA ELECTION.—An election of

ing cities, on spots where the foot of man could not once have trodden with safety.

In every code of laws framed with an eye to the general good, there have been incorporated in its precept for the preservation of health, and prevention of disease. Climate has been productive of the most remarkable differences in this branch of legislation. Without bearing this in mind, we should consider as absurd many of the injunctions of Moses and Mahomet, which were rendered of imperative necessity by the peculiar situation of the inhabitants of warm latitudes. In legislation like our own, which fluctuates with the wants and wishes of the people, it is very evident that a knowledge of rational precepts for the preservation of health, or, as they are technically called, the laws of Hygiene, must be of paramount value to guide to the enactment of good laws. This is a question of high interest to every citizen, whether he regard his individual welfare, or the flourishing condition of the body politic.

Journal of Health

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OXFORD OBSERVER.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

MESSRS. GOODNOW & PERLPS—

The prevalence of societies with the appellation of temperance, is rapidly becoming great. While societies have been formed and carried into effect, for the express purpose of improving the moral and intellectual condition of mankind, at home and abroad, temperance Societies have come forth as the direct result of the influence of these engines of improvement. I say they have come forth as the result of the influence, &c. For had not the understanding been first enlightened, the friends of temperance would have had little to hope for, from the influence of those societies, the direct object of which is, the denial of that which we like and in which we have indulged ourselves injudiciously. How hurriedly soever an old habit may be, to which we are addicted, and whatever inconvenience there may be attending it; yet human nature is such that it clings to it, and holds on to it, as though its dismissal would be the most certain hazard, if not destruction, of human life. But no sooner have such as have formed these pernicious habits drawn up the resolution and determination to leave off, and have carried them into effect, than they frankly acknowledge they feel better, both in body and mind. That while they were influenced by their habits, they were bound by them, as it were, with three-fold cords; in short, they were under a tyrannical master—fast in chains of despotism, while boasting they lived 'in a land of Liberty.'

Notwithstanding my high opinion of the utility of such institutions, I cannot help acknowledging that they have been quite too partial in their application.—Messrs. Editors, what do we understand by the term Temperance? Is it to be wholly applied to the use of ardent spirits? If so, I must candidly confess, "I was never learned the right use of language," in this particular, at least. For day after day information is furnished, through the medium of various periodical publications, concerning temperance societies; yet I find there is not the least intimation, so far as I have known, of their being applied to any thing else but ardent spirits. Hence the continual cry against ardent spirits, as though this were the only evil in the land. Now I would ask, what can be the meaning of all this partiality? I call it partiality, because I was always taught to, by my Mother and School-mistress,—(and I think they taught me right; for I find as I grow up that other people, commonly call it the commonality of folks, bear it out in their instructions to me)—that 'Temperance' means 'calmness,' 'moderation,' in every thing; not only in ardent spirits, but also in every thing we eat, drink, and 'put on,' together with our conduct and actions; and, in fact, not only so but in our thoughts and words too. Now, gentlemen, how does this definition (although derived from a weak source, yet I think it has the sanction of common sense) comport with the meaning we are feign taught to believe, derived from the character and conduct of temperance societies in general? These societies were started, no doubt, by some of those characters whom the world calls great, whether Hon. L. L. D's or Rev. D. D's gave them their rise, the people in general do not know; yet this same people are apprehensive that Lawyers, and others of their way of thinking, that is, professionally, would not; for in that case "Satan would be divided against himself;" and they cannot, as plain, conscientious people, believe that the Ministers of the Gospel did it, especially "competent ones," or they must be better acquainted with language say they, than to suppose that intemperance must be applied to rum drinkers alone. Here, then, they are completely stuck, to use a common phrase. They cannot solve the difficulty on account of such a gross misapplication of language, and perversion of common sense as is exhibited in those societies, under the significant title of Temperance. But Messrs. Editors, as the common people are apt to view superficially various kinds

of subjects, it is not quite possible that these same great characters, but more particularly the ministry which calls itself "competent," have had quite a hand in giving these societies their rise, and the reason why their application has not been more universal to guard against intemperance in general, is, that it is easier to require penance of others than to humble ourselves. The writer would not wish to insinuate here that the use of spirits is proper or commendable.—For on the contrary, he wishes to uphold all institutions tending to overthrow the use of this life-destroying article. Neither does he suppose that any who are humane and philanthropic enough to frame and help build up these societies, allow themselves to drink ardent spirits, and thus give the lie to their pretensions; although it is to be feared that there may be a few exceptions to this. But, what the writer wishes to know, is, do not many who are great and strong advocates for temperance, daily allow themselves in those habits which are called intemperance, and which can be called nothing else, although they taste of not a drop of rum, or any distilled spirits? If the inordinate use of rum be called intemperance, why may not unnecessary eating and clothing, more expensive than is necessary; but more particularly the habitual use of smoking and chewing of tobacco be called intemperance also? Now although the writer makes no pretensions to computation, with regard to the immense mischief this last article has done in the world, yet it is his candid opinion that it has laid the foundation for as much of human misery and suffering in the world as ardent spirits have. While the latter shows its effects visibly, by depriving its votaries of all moral worth to their fellow citizens, and by making the man become the brute in the face and eyes of every one, without any cloak or covering, the use of the former insidiously steals upon the constitution, undermines its props, paralyzes the nerves of the human frame, till at last its victim falls to an untimely grave—with a skin pale and bleached, attended with all the horrors of a broken constitution, depraved action (if so it may be called) of the stomach and internal viscera, and a confused and irregular flow of all the mental faculties. It is quite too common among men to judge from outward appearances rather than from any inward evil property. Hence had the use of rum acted as deceitfully as the use of tobacco has, its intemperate use would have been rocked to silence in the cradle of popular applause, as much as that of the latter has been.

It is not the writer's intention, at present, to enter into a discussion of the propriety or impropriety of the use of either; but simply to bring the subject before an enlightened public, that proper views may hereafter be entertained, with regard to this poisonous* article; and that instead of its being an almost specific cure all, as was once vainly imagined, it is the legitimate procurer of a great majority of diseases in those who use it. If those who are the strenuous advocates of temperance in others, would leave off the intemperate use of, at least, this article in themselves, and then apply by both, precept and example, such constitutions as we should naturally expect to arise from Temperance Societies which were so in reality, to the members of such societies, and their importance on others who are not members, but who indulge themselves in the habitual use of this heinous herb, incalculable benefit would result from such endeavors, to the world at large, and to posterity in particular. But so long as people see notes in their neighbor's eyes, and do not discover the beams in their own eyes, the good of these philanthropic societies will be greatly retarded, if not finally overthrown. Partial measures the public will never patronize.—Where one allows himself to sip his wine, chew his tobacco, or smoke his pipe, at his leisure, it were the height of foolishness in him to prohibit their use to another. The public have discernment enough to see for themselves, and they never will be governed by partial measures, imposed by another.—Hence then let the friends of temperance prove themselves such, by their own conduct, and the public will readily acknowledge it; and the cause of temperance will gain more strength and firmness by such means, than by all the influence, art, and declamation its friends are master of besides. The writer hopes that some one more able than himself, will write a dissertation on this subject, but more particularly on that of tobacco; showing its evil tendency and fatal results, that the world may be favored with a just view of its baneful effects, and that they may know how to appreciate its usefulness. If no one should undertake, another communication may, at some future day, appear from

SOPHIROSUNE.

*Tobacco is classed among the vegetable poisons.

The New-York Courier and Enquirer has enlarged its sheet so as to cover over something less than acre. It is now probably the largest paper in America, and in Europe perhaps there is none larger, the Atlas excepted.—Advertiser.

Governor and one member of Congress, took place in Georgia on the 5th inst.—Candidates for Governor, Joel Crawford and G. R. Gilmer—for Congress, Charleston and Lamar. The people at the same time voted for Members of the Legislature and on the question of biennial instead of annual sessions of the Legislature. Can Legislation be safely diminished as population increases? Or will a biennial session last half a year.

Boston Palladium.

THE CROPS—The cotton crop of this year is estimated at 900,000 bales. This is as much as will find a good market, though it is considerably short of the usual quantity.

The wheat crop this year greatly exceeds that of any former year. The weight of the grain is as remarkable as its abundance. Sixty-seven grains of the new crop will, it is said produce as much flour as a hundred grains of the crop of last year.—*Id.*

NAVAL.—The U. S. ship Brandywine, Com. Jones, has arrived in New-York from Callao, last from Rio Janeiro—all well. In her absence of 37 months it is computed that she has run upwards of 52,000 miles. She has brought home 6 of the mutineers of the ship Constitution of Norfolk; three of the brig Post Captain, several passengers, and a quantity of specie, for sundry merchants of New York. The U. States ship Vandalia was well at Buenos Ayres, and the frigate Hudson, at Rio.—*Centinel.*

MAMMOTH.—An animal raised in this town, is about to depart on a visit to the south, to convince the Southerners, by actual demonstration, that we, up here in Vermont, "go the whole hog." It is not an elephant, gentle reader, neither is it a mole, but according to our judgment, about half way between, and a greater natural curiosity than both. We understand it intends to make the New-Yorkers "give it up," and then go on the seat of government, to give a new direction to the cabinet, and convince Congress of the necessity of spreading the garment of protection over every species of home industry; and after "astonishing the natives," it may take a notion to challenge the United States to produce another HOG, that will weigh 1400 lbs. and is still growing.—*Poultney Vt. Spectator.*

MURDER MOST FOUL.—Mr. Thornton B. Stone, of Princess Anne County, whose death was announced in this paper of 24th ult. incorrectly, as produced by bilious fever, was most inhumanly murdered on Monday 21st ult. by a miscreant, a negro man by the name of Parker, the property of his father, Daniel Stone, Esq. of this Borough. The diabolical intentions long cherished by this wretch, (as appears by the circumstances of the case,) was on that day consummated, by strangulation and other acts of violence, in broad day. The felon was arraigned before the Court of Princess Anne County on Monday last, and sentenced to be hung on Friday 30th inst.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

POSTMASTERS ATTEND!

"It frequently happens that newspapers are sent by mail, addressed to persons who do not take them out of the office. In every instance of this kind the postmaster should give immediate notice to the editor of the paper, adding the reason, if known, why they are not taken, that is, whether the person is dead, has removed to some other place, or merely refuses."

MR. McLEAN.

MARRIAGE.

Look at the great mass of marriages which take place over the whole world—what poor, contemptible, commonplace affairs they are! A few soft looks, a walk, a dance, a squeeze of the hand, a popping of the question, a purchasing of a certain number of yards of white satin, a ring, a clergyman, a stage or two in a hired carriage, a night in a country inn, and the whole matter is over. For five or six weeks two sheepish looking persons are seen dangling about on each other's arm, looking at waterfalls, or making morning calls, and guzzling wine and cake; then every thing falls into the most monotonous routine.—The wife sits on one side of the hearth, the husband at the other, and little quarrels, little pleasures, little cares, and little children gradually gather around them. This is what ninety-nine out of an hundred find to be the delights of love and matrimony.—*Eda. Lit. Jour.*

SWEARINGEN EXECUTED!

THE EXECUTION.—We have detained our paper beyond the usual hour of publication, to-day, in order to give some account of the execution of the ill-fated George Swearingen, which took place this day on the west bank of Will's creek, in the vicinity of the town of Cumberland, Maryland.

At ten o'clock precisely, Swearingen was taken from the jail, from whence he proceeded on foot, to the place of execution, escorted by six different companies of infantry, five of which were from the neighboring counties of Bedford and Somerset, Pa. and Capt. Forward's troop of horse from Somerset;

who attended at the especial invitation of Sheriff Beall.

When arrived at the place of execution, Swearingen ascended the scaffold, attended by the Sheriff, the Rev. John Miller, C. B. Young, Rev. N. B. Little, Rev. L. H. Johns, and Rev. H. Haverstick. The Rev. Mr. Millea then commenced the ceremonies by singing a hymn and offering up a prayer; after which he delivered a very feeling and able address to the multitude of people who had assembled to witness the execution. When he concluded, the Rev. Mr. Young addressed the throne of Grace in a feeling and appropriate prayer. Another hymn was then sung, and an appropriate prayer was offered up by the Rev. Mr. Johns. After singing another hymn, and the Clergymen severally shaking hands and bidding the unfortunate man a "God's help"—the rope was adjusted, and the cap drawn over his face by the sheriff. To several questions then put by the Rev. Mr. Little, relative to his prospects of a future salvation, he observed, that he "died in peace with all the world, with his God, and with an unshaken hope of a glorious resurrection." A few moments before the fall of the platform, he stated to the Sheriff and the Rev. Mr. Little, in relation to some particulars previously given by him to them, that they were true, and declared them to be so, in the presence of the "Judge of all the earth." The Rev. Mr. Little then continued to exhort and comfort him with the declarations and promises of the Saviour, until 20 minutes before 12 o'clock, when the Sheriff told him his last moments had arrived—and let the platform drop from under him! The Rev. Mr. Little, who stood by him till his last moment, understood him to say, (as he had previously said he would)—*God be merciful to me, a sinner! Lord Jesus receive my spirit!* and he died without much struggling or apparent agony.

The particulars communicated and affirmed in his last moments, we are not able to procure; but we understand they are the facts in relation to the deed for which he had to pay the forfeit of his life. As a full confession, however, (made to the Rev. Mr. Little,) is to be published in a few weeks, every fact and circumstance relative to the murder, &c. will be given to the public.

The multitude that assembled to witness the last moment of this unfortunate being, has been variously estimated at from 4000 to 6000 souls: we should conclude, however, that there were between 4000 and 5000

Cumberland Citizen.

ABRAHAM BRADLEY.—The Village Record (Pennsylvania) states that—"Mr. Bradley entered the General Post Office Department, with his intimate friend, Col. PICKERING, at the commencement of Washington's Administration. The Department has grown up, expanded, and come to its high state of perfection under his eye, and was indebted to no man more for its perfection in detail, and the admirable arrangement of all its complex parts, so as to form one harmonious whole—than to Mr. Bradley. His worth and services ensured him the confidence of Habersham, Granger, Meigs, and McLean. In the Department, he was the CHARLES THOMPSON, whose name was universally known, and a voucher that every where commanded credence and respect. Mr. B. was an enthusiast in his devotion to the duties of his office, and seemed to be wholly absorbed and wrapped up in the praise-worthy passion of bringing the Post-Office to the highest state of perfection. It was his pride—his life, and thousands are the extra office hours he has devoted to his business, absolutely delving like a slave to improve the condition of that popular and material arm of the Government."

Salem Gaz.

BRIGHTON MARKET, Oct. 2.

Nine hundred head of cattle (on the hoof) were at market—a small part of which were taken for market beef, at 24—25—27 and 28 shillings per hundred—some few lots of low and thin qualities were taken for package at 18 shillings.

About 4000 sheep were offered.—Droves of sheep and lambs were sold at \$1.20 and \$1.50 each—and some low qualities at 75 cts. and \$1.00.

Store pigs—about 1000 were offered, and sold at from 3 to 4 cts. per lb.

NIAGARA FALLS.—In consequence of a strong remonstrance, on the part of the inhabitants of Upper Canada, residing in the vicinity of the falls, at Niagara and Chippawa, the sheriff of the district of Niagara has been directed, by the Government, to prevent the contemplated blast of a part of the table rock, on the 6th of October; as it appears fears were entertained of the consequences, which, in our humble belief, would not have been disastrous. The gentlemen concerned in the promised exhibition, on learning the fact, that a stop was to be put to the blast, repaired to the falls, and requested the attendance of such magistrates as could be found at their homes, (the assizes then being in session,) to go and examine the rock and report their opinion in writing to his excellency, which was cheerfully acceded to.

The magistrates stated that "the removal of the rock would add to the beauty of the view; that it is in its present state dangerous, & that any unprejudiced person, would, on examination, concur in opinion with them." Upon this and other statements being made to the Governor at York, he took the proper course, and directed an officer to cause an examination to be made, and to report an opinion on its actual condition and the probable consequences of the blast. On receiving the report, it is presumed he will direct a competent officer to blast it off. Should he, however, report unfavorably, and permission be not granted to remove it, it is determined that the people who may resort to the falls on the 6th of October, shall not be disappointed—of novelty, if within their power—they are making application to the proprietors of Goat Island for permission to blow off the terrapin rocks, near the horse shoe, or the rocks that project from Goat Island, which divide the American from the British fall. If permission be granted the explosion will be tremendous, but perfectly safe, as the whole margin of the Island lies above the blast.

It is not positively certain that Mr. Patch will make his leap; that cannot be determined until he arrives, of which due notice will be given.

The large and handsome schooner Superior will certainly leap the falls on the day above mentioned, and is now preparing for the descent; she has the black or "pirate" flag now flying at her main-mast head, as she lies at the ferry, Black Rock. Bets have been made that the Superior will pass all the rapids in safety; which if it be so, will present a grand spectacle, in going down the great fall; such a one as may never be seen again.

This is a frolic, it is true: and it will be a very proper day of relaxation for the farmers of the neighboring counties, to harness up dobbie and dobbie's mate, and give their wives and daughters, (heaven bless them,) a good snug ride to the falls, all for to see the thousands of ladies, dandies, wizzards, witches, fops, clodhoppers, macaroni's, a few terrible, dry, particular old bachelors, and sundry ready-to-go-the-first-load old maids: all rushing to and fro, to see and be seen. The country girls, though not dressed in the extremes of fashion, will be the toast at the falls on the 6th of October: blooming cheeks, light buoyant step: oh for the sunny days of youth, we must all go to see the grand review!

The following highly complimentary letter was addressed to Com. David Porter, by the President of Mexico, on his leaving that country.

SEÑOR DON DAVID PORTER.
My Dear Sir.—By your attentive note, I am informed of the determination you have come to, to retire to the United States, and to the bosom of your family—convinced as you are at this moment, that you cannot be of service to the Republic.

I give you thanks, in the name of my country, for the very important services you have rendered it during your command in our marine; and I do not doubt whatever events may occur, you will show the same generosity as you have done before, towards a country in which you may count on many and true friends. I remain with the highest consideration, your friend who kisses your hand,
G. GUERRERO.

Mexico, Aug. 14th, 1828.

The war between Duff Greene & Russell Jarvis, late partners in the U. S. Telegraph, waxes hotter and hotter. Duff has replied to Jarvis, and says he "had literally to kick him out of his company." Jarvis, in a note of the 5th inst. says, "if he means that he ever used, or made the least approach to, or hinted any thing like personal violence towards myself, he is not only the liar which I have proved him to be, but a scoundrel and a poltroon." Jarvis adds that he shall be in Washington soon, and will give him a chance to indulge his kicking propensity. They'll tweak each other's noses, as sure as a gun.

Salem Gazette.

The votes for Representatives to Congress in Hancock and Washington district at the 4th trial, in the towns heard from stand thus: for John G. Deane, 1306—Leonard Jarvis, 1247—J. W. Hathaway, 856—Samuel Upton 852—Jeremiah O'Brien 104. There is no choice.

MARRIED,

In Augusta, Mr. Russell Eaton, one of the publishers of the Kennebec Journal, to Miss Mary-Ann Perkins.

NEW FALL GOODS, FOR CASH.

THOMAS O. BRADLEY, Store No. 6, Mussey's Row, Middle-Street, Portland, has just received 52 Packages of Seasonable Goods—such as BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SILKS, Merino Shawls and Dry Goods of every description—*Cheap for Cash only.*

Those indebted to the subscriber of more than three months standing must pay by the first of November, as all remaining unpaid at that time will be left with the Attorney for collection.
Sept. 29, 1829.

NEW FALL GOODS

ROGER'S & CUTLER,
No. 6, Mitchell's buildings, Middle-street, Portland.

WE have recently received a prime assortment of **NEW GOODS**, which will be sold at very low prices, among which are—
60 pieces BROAD CLOTHS of a great variety of colors and prices:
25 pieces of CASSIMERES, blue, black, mix'd, &c.
2 Bales of FANNELS, of all colors & prices:
8 1/4 3/4 4, 10 1/4 and 11 1/4 BLANKETS:
250 pieces CALICOES, from 12 1/2 cts to 2s:
1 1/2 White Cambrics: Cambric Maslin: Irish Linens and Lawns: Plain and figured Muslins: Swiss Muslins, cheap: Valencia, Cashmere and Broad Cloths: Fancy Silk Hdkfs: Flag and Bandanna Silk Hdkfs, a variety of Cotton do: Scotch Plaids and Cambrics, very cheap: Pelisse Flannels and Rattinets: Circassian, &c. Buttons: Threads: Tape: Silk: Twist: Buckram: padding and a great variety of trimmings and small articles.

Also a grand assortment of **PELISSE AND HABIT CLOTHS** for Ladies wear, of a variety of colors at lower prices than before sold.

20 bales American Goods, such as Sheetings and Shirtings: Gingham: Checks: Cotton Batting: Pelisse Wadding: fine Dover and Waltham Cottons Unbleached: Warp Yarns and Sattinets.

All the above are selling cheap for Cash, or will be exchanged at fair rates for Cotton and Wool, and all Wool Flannels. White and colored Wollen Yarn, &c. &c. Our country customers are requested to call.

Portland, Oct. 14, 1829. Gw

58 24 1 14 40 46 48 22 53

WE have the drawn ballots in the 2d Class new series of the Cumberland and Oxford Canal Lottery. Another Class draws on the 24th inst.—Scheme the same as the last, in which BARTON sold one prize of one hundred dollars, and several smaller ones. Remember that "nothing venture nothing have" is a very true proverb, especially in Lottery Tickets, therefore call or send to **BARTON'S**, Norway, Oct. 20.

Money!

"66 STRIKE while the iron is hot" is a good proverb, and is well worth the attention of all such as want cash these hard times. Never was there a better time for a person to make a fortune in Lotteries than the present. A scheme is to be drawn on the 28th inst., and another on the 7th November, in which are the following CAPITAL PRIZES:

1 OF \$10,000	IS \$10,000
1	3000
1	2000
1	1500
1	1201
10	1000

With a great many of 900, 800, 700, 600, 500, 400, 300, 200, 150, 100 and 50 dollars, with smaller prizes, almost any of which would make a man drive away "dull care" and feel better. BARTON has sold some handsome prizes, to wit: two of 3000, one of 1000, several of 200 and 100 dollars each, with a vast number of smaller ones, and he has to sell more to such as purchase tickets of him. Recollect that this is an extraordinary chance for a fortune, as the scheme contains but little more than one half blank. Cash or prize tickets taken in payment, and letters ordering tickets, containing cash or prize tickets, *POST PAID*, attended to the same as on personal application. Many persons who have enclosed one solitary dollar to Barton for tickets, have received more than one hundred dollars in return. Remember to call in season at
Norway Village, Oct. 16.

TO THE PRINTERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

OF late the prices of all the metals used in making Printing Types, have been greatly reduced and the facility of manufacturing greatly increased. The subscriber, therefore, has been induced to make a proportionable reduction in the prices, which, from the first of April, have been as stated in the annexed list.

The character of the Type made at this foundry is well known to the Trade, who are assured, that in regard to the quality of the metal, finish, and durability, no deviation has been made.

He has on hand a complete assortment, and can supply any quantity on a short notice; he will be happy to receive the orders of his customers, which will have immediate attention. Merchants who have orders from abroad can have Offices complete with Presses and every thing necessary for a Printing Establishment, put up in the most perfect manner.

Publishers are requested to give this advertisement a place in their papers a few times, to receive payment, \$2, in Type, or in the settlement of their accounts.

RICHARD RONALSON.

PRICES.—At six month's credit, for approved paper, or a discount of five per cent. for cash.

Pearl, per lb.	\$1 40	English	0 36
Nonpareil	0 30	Great Primer	0 32
Minion	0 70	Double Pica	0 32
Brevier	0 46	do. Great Primer	0 32
Burgois	0 50	Large Letter	0 30
Long Primer	0 40	plain	0 30
Small Pica	0 35	Scabbards and	0 30
Pica	0 30	Quotations	0 30

The prices of other descriptions of Types are proportionably reduced. Old Type received in payment, at 9 cents per lb.
Philadelphia, July 15. 68

COTTON GOODS—CHEAP!

T. O. BRADLEY has just rec'd 10 bales Brown SHEETINGS—10 do. SHIRTINGS—bleached do.—all very cheap, from 6 to 25 cents per yard.

Also—2 bales TICKINGS, uncommonly cheap. [Portland, Sept. 18.

FALL GOODS,

NEW & CHEAP!!

H. G. CARTER
IS now selling, just rec'd, per Wave, a complete assortment of

FALL GOODS,

comprising every variety usually kept in his line—such as

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,

of all colors and prices; 100 ps. CALICOES, from 6d to 2s per yard; 2000 yds. Factory SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS, bleached and unbleached, to be sold at Factory prices; TICKINGS from 9d to 30 cts. stout; SATINETTES; FLANNELS; CAMBLETS real and imitation; Rob Roy and Tartan PLAIDS from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.; Bombazines; Fig'd Flannels and Rattinets; Circassians, GINGHAMS; Blk. Levantine SILKS from 3s. 9d. to 6s.; Sarsnets all colors; Blk. Synchaws; 1 Case undressed Linens, warranted all linen; Cases Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, cheap; Lambs Wool and Doe Skin Shirts and Drawers; Blk., Slate and Drab, Worsted and Silk Hosiery, ribb'd and plain; Gent. and Ladies' H. Skin, Beaver and French Buck Gloves; Kid Mitts; Bombazines and Merinos, a new article for Dresses; Fancy Silk and Barrage Neckchief; Linen Damasks and Table CLOTHS; English and Russia Diapers; Batting and Wadding; Factory Warp; Blk. Crapes; low; Casuere Shawls; raw Silk and Merino do.; Flag Silk and Bandanna Hdkfs.

Also—constantly on hand, Blk. Bobbinett Laces, double ground 5 and 6 1/4 wide; 4 and 5 1/4 white Bobbinett do.; blk. double back'd Lace Veils, very rich; blk and white Pearl-mus: Quillings: Footings, suitable width for Ladies' Florelas; Edgings and Insertings;—common Lace Veils for 1 Dollar; green and blk. Gauze do.—together with sundry other articles unnumberable will be sold at bargains to Cash purchasers, at No. 3, Merchant's Row, Middle-street.

ALSO---WANTED,

In exchange for Goods, 1 or 200 Skeins Blue, Black, Mix'd, Red and White Wollen YARN;
1000 yds. all wool FLANNEL;
1 or 200 prs. white and cold woolen Stockings and Socks, first rate;
100 Skeins Worsted Yarn, good, immediately.
Portland, Sept. 29, 1829. 4w15

TANYARD, &C.

FOR SALE.
WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Thursday the twenty-ninth day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a valuable

TANYARD;

situated in the Lower Village in Waterford, and the same lately owned and improved by WILLIAM MUNROE, Esq. deceased. Said Tanyard consists of about one and three-fourth acres of

GOOD LAND,

on which are a one story DWELLING-HOUSE, Barn, Bark Mill, a number of valuable Fruit Trees, and a sufficient number of Tan Vats in complete repair to carry on the Tanning business to advantage. It is situated about five miles above the finished part of the Cumberland and Oxford Canal, and in the immediate vicinity of the route contemplated to continue said Canal.

For further particulars inquire of Major William Morse, near the premises. Terms, which will be liberal, made known at the time and place of sale.

ELI LONGLEY,
OLIVER POLLARD.
Waterford, Sept. 30, 1829. 57

MORE GOOD BARGAINS.

THE subscriber has just received his Fall supply of GOODS, which he is offering at the lowest prices—being an inducement for every one who wants "Bargains" to call.

AMONG THEM ARE

Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Pelisse Cloths,

all prices, warranted to give satisfaction or the money refunded. Blue & Brown CAMBLETS 2s., wide; do. 2s. 6d., & 3s.; PLAID 25 cts. 31 cts.; Green & Red Flannels 25 cts.; Pongees 50 cts.; Raw Silk Shawls 9s., 10s. 6d., & 12s.; Blk. Lace Veils 1 to \$5; Blk. Canton Crapes, best quality \$2.50; Fancy Hdkfs. 25 to 75 cts.; Calicoes 12 1/2 to 1s. excellent quality and colors;—Brown Sheetings 6 1/4 and 7 cts.;—Sheetings 8 and 9 cts.; Belt Ribbons 6d and 1s.; Cap Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Laces, Buttons, Silk and Twist; Umbrellas; Tickings 12 1/2 and 1s.; best do. 20 and 25, with an extensive variety of other articles to numerous to particularize.

Purchasers from the country may depend upon getting such goods as they will be satisfied with, and probably upon little better terms than can often be found.

WILLIAM D. LITTLE.
WANTED—Blue, Mixt, Black and Red YARN of good quality; if brought soon.
Portland, Oct. 3, 1829. 3m15

OIL CLOTHS.

ONE Case containing 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Oil Cloths, this day received and for sale low by
T. O. BRADLEY.
Portland, July 28

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office in Norway, Oct. 1, 1829.
George Bartholomew,
Edward Weeman, 2
John Bird,
Rufus Bartlett.
75
Sally McKenne,
Dr. Asa Danforth,
David Gorham,
WM. REED, P. M.

POETRY.

[Original.]

THE FLOWER.

I saw a flower, of purple hue,
Blush to the morning sky—
The trembling drops of crystal dew,
But added lustre to the view;
Like tears, in Beauty's eye:
Around, it lent, a perfume sweet—
Like hearts, where love, and virtue, meet.

Again I look'd, time's ruthless scene,
Had wasted its rich bloom—
No leaf could tell, it erst had been—
Consign'd, the lovely flower may e'en,
To dark oblivion's tomb:
I wept—for such my fate may be,
And none may sigh, or weep for me.

But if no friend, (tho' sweet 's the tie,
That binds congenial souls,)
Weeps o'er my grave, nor breathe one sigh
When Jordan's wave is dashing high—
And o'er my bosom rolls,
If I am Gods, and he is mine,
I will all early friends resign.
Livermore, Sept. 17, 1829.

[Selected.]

"GOD IS GOOD."

God is good! each perfume'd flower,
The smiling fields, the dark green wood,
The insect fluttering for an hour—
All things proclaim that "God is good."

I hear it in the rushing wind;
Hills that have for ages stood,
And clouds, with gold and silver lin'd,
All still repeat that "God is good."

Each little rill which many a year
Has the same verdant course pursued;
And every bird, in accents clear,
Joins in the song that "God is good."

Countless hosts of twinkling stars,
Which e'en the keenest sight elude—
The rising sun each day declares,
In rays of light, that "God is good."

The restless main, with haughty roar,
Calms each wide wave and billow rude,
Retreats submissive from the shore,
And joins the chorus "God is good."

The moon, that walks in brightness, says,
That "God is good," and man, endued
With power to speak his Maker's praise,
Should still repeat "that God is good."

MYSTERIOUS STORY.

The following story was related by General Hulon, in the winter of 1816—17, one evening at Sir Sidney Smith's, in Paris. The General stated that he had it from Marshall Junot, Duke of Abrantes, who was Governor of Paris at the time it happened, and must therefore, necessarily, have been well acquainted with all the circumstances attending it.

In the year 1805, as a poor mason was returning one evening from his daily labors, he was met in an obscure street in Paris by a well dressed man whose face he did not remember to have seen before but who stopped him, and inquired of him to what trade he belonged. On being answered that he was a mason, the man said, that if he would wall up a certain niche which would be shown to him, he would receive as his reward fifty louis-d'ors. The stranger added, that he must submit to have his eyes covered and to be carried in that state for a considerable distance. To all the mason readily consented, partly from curiosity and partly from the greatness of the reward offered to him for so inconsiderable a work. The stranger immediately placed a bandage over his eyes, and having led him by the hand for a few paces, they came to the spot where a carriage waited for them, into which they both got, and it drove rapidly off. They soon got out of Paris;—at least so the mason conjectured, from the noise of the wheels going over stones having ceased. After having proceeded thus for about two hours, the rattling of the stones returned, and they seemed to the mason to have entered another town; shortly after which they stopped, and the mason was taken out of the carriage, and led thro' several passages, and up a flight of stairs, till they came to a place where he heard the sound of voices.

Here his eyes were uncovered, and he found himself in a large room, the walls, roof, and floor of which were entirely hung with black cloth, excepting a niche on one side, which was left open. By the side of it were placed a considerable quantity of stones and mortar, together with all the tools necessary for the work upon which the mason was to be employed.

There were also several men in the room, whose faces were covered with masks. One of these came up to the mason, and addressing himself to him, said "Here are the fifty louis-d'ors which were promised you: and there is only one condition to be exacted from you, which is, that you must never mention to any person what you may see or hear in this place." This the mason promised; and at this instant another man, who was also masked, entered the room, and demanded if all was ready. Being answered in the affirmative, he went out and returned again in a few minutes with two other men, both masked, and one of whom, from the whiteness of his hair, the mason supposed to be an old man.

These three dragged in with them a very beautiful young woman, with her hair dishevelled, and her whole appearance betokening disorder. They pushed her with great violence towards the niche, into which they at length succeeded in forcing her, notwithstanding her struggling and resistance. During this time she never ceased alternately uttering dreadful screams, and crying

for mercy in the most piteous manner. Once she got loose from her old persecutors, and immediately prostrated herself at the feet of the old man, and embracing his knees, besought him to kill her at once, and not to let her suffer a cruel and lingering death; but all in vain.

When the three men had at last forced her into the niche, they held her there, and commanded the mason to commence his work and wall her up.

Upon witnessing this dreadful scene, the mason fell upon his knees, and entreated to be permitted to depart, without being accessory to this act of cruelty. The men, however, told him that it was impossible. They menaced him, if he refused to perform his promise, with instant death; whereas, on the other hand, if he complied, they said he should receive additional fifty louis-d'ors when he had completed his work.

This united threat and promise had such an effect upon the mason, that he instantly did as he was commanded, and at last actually walled up the poor victim, so as to render her escape impossible. She was then left to perish by slow degrees, without light, air or sustenance.

When the mason had finished, he received the additional fifty louis-d'ors; his eyes were again covered; he was led through various passages as on his arrival; and finally put into the carriage, which drove off rapidly as before. When he was again taken out of it, his eyes were uncovered, and he found himself standing on the exact spot in Paris where he had first met the stranger, the same man now stood beside him, desired him not to stir from the place where he then was for five minutes, after which he was at liberty to return home; adding, that he was a dead man if he moved before the time prescribed. He then left him; and the mason having waited the five minutes, proceeded straight to the police officers, to whom he told his story, and they considered the circumstance so curious, that they carried him immediately to the Duke of Abrantes. The Duke at first imagined his account to be an invention; but upon his producing the purse containing the hundred louis-d'ors, he was compelled to believe it.

The strictest search was immediately made in and about Paris for the discovery of the perpetrators of this horrid murder; but in vain. The Emperor Napoleon particularly interested himself in it, and special orders were issued by him to the officers of the police, to leave no means untried to attain their object. Many houses were searched, in the hope of finding some place which had been lately walled up, and which answered the account given by the mason; but notwithstanding all these endeavors, nothing further has ever transpired respecting this dreadful mystery.

SOCIAL HINTS.

When I see a young man, the nature of whose business imperiously demands all his attention, loitering about public houses spending his time and money, and what is of much, if not more consequence, his respectable standing in society, then I say to myself, if he does not "tack ship he will be on a lee shore and consequently among the breakers."

When I see young married people launching out into great extravagances, beyond what their pecuniary affairs will admit, then I say to myself "you had better haul aft and run closer to the wind or you will soon have to make a losing stretch to get to the windward again."

When I see parents indulging their children in every thing their little fancies prompt them to desire, then I say to myself, your children will soon be your masters, and it is probable should they come to years of maturity, they will be a cause of trouble to you in old age, and by their improper conduct, "bring down your gray hairs with sorrow to the grave."

YANKEE INGENUITY.—The laughing editor of the New-England Weekly Review, says that on a late trip to Albany, he staid all night at one of the hotels near the River. He went to bed but was soon awakened by an army of bed-bugs, who made a fierce and simultaneous attack upon him, "front, flank, and rear." Coward-like, he fled to the middle of the floor, securing a blanket and pillow, and bivouacked there for the remainder of the night. Here they charged upon him and routed him completely. He roared out lustily for Boniface, and begged him to send up a pint of molasses. This was done—when his quill-ship proceeded very deliberately to draw a circle upon the floor, with the molasses, about ten feet in diameter. After shaking himself thoroughly on the outside of this magic ring, he ventured within it, and slept quietly till morning!—This was probably the tavern at which a traveller, upon retiring to his room in the evening, discovered a bed-bug in one corner of the fire-place, picking his teeth with the poker!—People's Press.

The New York Enquirer says there is a machine in operation in that city which makes daily 25,000 bricks, being in operation 12 hours in each day.—These bricks are ready for the fire, the

moment they leave the machine, and sell readily at from 5 to 8 dollars per thousand.

TO THE PRINTERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

FRANKLIN LETTER FOUNDRY. The reduced cost of the materials used in the composition of Printing Types, and the improvements and increased facility of casting them, have induced the subscribers to adopt the following list of prices. The style of their large and small letter is modern, and of the most elegant kind. The metal will be found very hard and durable, having a new ingredient in its composition. For accuracy and finish, the type cast at their foundry is warranted equal to any whatever. They have on hand a complete assortment of book and job letters, so that they are prepared to execute orders for entire offices of Job, Newspaper, or Book printing, on a short notice. They are thankful for the patronage they have received, and will be happy to receive the orders of printers, which will receive prompt attention.

Merchants and others, who have orders from abroad, will be supplied not only with types, but presses, chases, composing sticks, and every thing necessary for a printing establishment, and put up with care and perfect accuracy.

Their new specimen book will be published soon, and ready to be sent to printers, in which will be exhibited a greater variety than has been shown by any foundry in the U. States.

Printers are requested to publish this advertisement a few times in their papers, to receive payment \$2, in types, or in payment of their accounts.

A. W. KINSLEY, & Co.
Albany, Aug. 18, 1829.

PRICES.—At 6 months credit, for approved paper, or at a discount of 5 per cent for cash.

Meridian, & all plain,	Small Pica,	\$0 38
larger,	Long Primer,	0 40
Do. G. Primer,	Bourgeois,	0 46
Double English,	Brevier,	0 56
Do. S. Pica,	Minion,	0 70
Great Primer,	Nonpareil,	0 90
English,	Leads and Quotations,	0 30
Pica,		

Other Kinds of type reduced in proportion. Old type received in exchange at 9 cents per pound.

BROADCLOTHS—VERY CHEAP.

30 Yds. Black, Blue, and Fancy colors, from 1,25 to 12,50 per yard, and at least 25 per cent cheaper than ever before offered by

THOMAS O. BRADLEY.
ALSO AS ABOVE:
3 1-2 pairs Patent Pistols,
2 Percussion Fowling Pieces,
1 Elegant Sword,
4 or 5 Elegant Looking-Glasses,
Purchased at Auction and will be sold very cheap.
Portland, June 23.

JUST Published and for sale at the OXFORD BOOKSTORE, by the subscriber,

SERMONS ON WAR.

by Rev. THOMAS T. STONE, lately Pastor of the Congregational Church, in Andover.—These Sermons contain no sectarian sentiments but are calculated to show that wars and fightings are contrary to the pure and peaceable principles of Christianity. The Book is handsomely printed on good paper and contains six Sermons, at the low price of twenty-five cents.
ASA BARTON, Agent.
July 13.

FEATHER DUSTERS.

ONE HUNDRED Feather Dusters, for sale by T. O. BRADLEY.

CELEBRATED ITCH & SALT RHEUM Ointment.

PREPARED by Joel Miller. The great and merited reputation this ointment has acquired affords ample and conclusive truth of its being a cheap and efficacious cure for the Itch and Salt Rheum, and for many other eruptions of the skin, and may be used with safety by the most delicate constitutions, for sale by John F. Reeves, Druggist, Exchange-street, Portland, sole Agent for the N. E. States, where Druggists and others are solicited to call or send their orders to his address either for cash, credit or on commission. The above ointment is kept by Druggists in all the principal towns.—For sale at the Oxford Bookstore by Asa Barton, Agent.
Norway, Feb. 9. Lyoc

SAFFLOWER PRINTS.

FIVE Cases New and Elegant PRINTS, this day received. Also a great variety of NEW GOODS, all very cheap.
T. O. BRADLEY.
Portland, July 28.

ELEGANT WHITE NAVAR HATS.

ONE case (very nice) white Navarino Hats, just received from New York, for sale at 50 cts. each.
T. O. BRADLEY.
Portland, July 28.

CROCKERY WARE.

H. WHITMAN,
At the store formerly occupied by Leach & Whitman, No. 6, Merchant's Row, keeps constantly on hand, assorted crates for country trade. Former customers of L. & W. are requested to call.
Portland, June 17, 1829.

SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, TICKINGS, CHECKS, &c.

TEN Bales, just received and for sale low by T. O. BRADLEY.
Portland, July 28.

TRAVELING BASKETS.

1000 Fancy and Traveling Baskets, just received and for sale cheap by T. O. BRADLEY.
Portland, July 28.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD,.....SS.

ALL the right and equity of Redemption in Real Estate situated in Livermore on the East side of the Androscoggin River, and described as follows, viz. being his homestead, now occupied by him, the said Holman, at Livermore Falls, consisting of about one quarter of an acre of Land and a Dwelling House thereon standing, and also one undivided half of the Trip Hammer Shop or Scythe Factory at said Falls, together with the privileges belonging to the same. Taken on execution and will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the thirty-first day of October next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. at the Store of Col. Dexter Walker, in said Livermore.

SAMUEL MORRISON, Dep. Sheriff.
Sept. 21, 1829.

Vegetable Pulmonary BALSAM;

For sale Wholesale and Retail by ASA BARTON.

The most valuable remedy discovered for Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Coughs, and Pulmonary Affections of every kind.

It is impossible to present the public with all the evidence which the proprietors possess in favor of the highly salutary operation of this BALSAM, as certificates of its happy effect are continually received. A few however will be given for the satisfaction of those who may be troubled with the complaints for which this balsam is offered as a remedy.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

Certificate of Gen. Blanchard.
I was, about the 1st of May, 1828, troubled with the following distressing symptoms: Faintness, pain through the back and left side, tightness across the chest, difficulty of breathing, tickling in the throat with a sense of suffocation, night sweats, loss of appetite, debility, swelling of the feet and ankles, raising of mucus, with severe fits of coughing, more particularly morning and evening, with a great prostration of strength and a disposition to be bolstered up when in bed—about the 20th of August I was reduced so low that my friends gave me up as incurable; about this time I heard of the Vegetable Pulmonary BALSAM, and after much solicitation, was induced to make a trial—(all other remedies had failed,) and was surprised at the sudden relief it gave me. I continued taking the balsam until my health was restored; and do most cheerfully recommend it to all those who may be troubled with consumptive complaints. About the 10th of Feb. last I took a violent cold which brought on similar symptoms as above described. I immediately procured a bottle of the Balsam and found relief in a few days, which to me, is a very strong proof that it was the balsam that relieved me in the first instance.

REUBEN BLANCHARD.
Peasack, March 4, 1829.

Certificate of Ashley Martin.

This certifies that my wife having from youth up been troubled with the Asthma such as is termed Hereditary Asthma, was reduced so low that for the last ten years she has at times been considered beyond recovery, having a severe pain in her side, through her back and shoulders, with a pain and stricture across the chest, loss of appetite, severe cough, with a suffocating sensation, on lying down, being compelled to be bolstered up during the night, with great prostration of strength; after all remedies had failed she was advised to make use of the vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, and was entirely relieved by the use of two Bottles; her complaints were removed, her appetite returned and she now enjoys better health than she has for ten years past.

ASHLEY MARTIN.
Peasack, January 17, 1828.

An eminent physician of N. Hampshire writes "I am satisfied the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is a valuable medicine. It has lately been used with complete success in a severe lung complaint, attended with the raising of much blood, which has resisted every other prescription."

The wife of a Clergyman of Boston, was considered past recovering from a disease of the lungs, in the spring of 1828; whose restoration to health was ascribed, both by her physician and her husband, to the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.

A child of Boston, aged 5 years, was attacked with the whooping cough early in the spring of 1828, and notwithstanding several remedies were prescribed for her relief, continued to suffer from violent paroxysms of coughing until Feb. 1829, when she was effectually relieved by four doses of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.

An Agent from Maine writes as follows:—"the sale of the Pulmonary Balsam increases, and I am happy to say that in very many instances in which I have heard from it, it gives good satisfaction, and I think is really a good article, and from this circumstance, and that of its moderate price, a good sale may be expected." Dated Feb. 21, 1828.

An Agent in New-Hampshire states that "the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is highly approved and recommended by their Physicians."

Many other certificates, from sources of the first respectability, may be examined on the bill of Directions. Price 50 cents a bottle. eonly 47

BROADCLOTHS & CASSIMERES.

75 PIECES b'k, blue, mix'd and col'd CLOTHS—10 do. mix'd CASSIMERES—SATTINETTS, &c. &c. very cheap, by T. O. BRADLEY.
Portland, Sept. 18.

ELEGANT PARASOLS—Cheap.

201 Parasols, this day received from Philadelphia, for sale very cheap by THOS. O. BRADLEY.
Portland, June 30.

NEW AND ELEGANT

FALL GOODS.

THIS day received 52 Packages new and fashionable English, French, India and American Goods, comprising a larger assortment than ever before offered by T. O. BRADLEY, No. 6, Mussey's Row, Middle-street, Portland. Sept. 15.

JOHN DAY

HAS RECEIVED HIS FALL SUPPLY OF CROCKERY,—China and Hard Ware GOODS, comprising an assortment of Shovels—Nails—polished Brass Kettles, a new article—Brass Fire Sets—Knives and Forks—Tea Trays—Hollow Ware—Brushes and Japanned Candlesticks—warranted Brushes—Shovels and Tongs—Hemming and Sons Needles, warranted good—Carpenter's Tools—House and Cabinet Trimmings—SILVER SPOONS—an extensive supply of

FANCY GOODS,

suitable for country trade. Wrought Canton COMBS, an elegant article, cheap.—Elegant B. Print Dining Sets—rich cut and moulded and common Glass Tumblers—Wines—Decanters—Plates, &c. Assorted Crates—C. C. edged, and Blue Print Ware of every description, at wholesale and retail at the Furnishing Store for house-keepers. No. 11, Mussey's Row, Middle-Street. 35

SILK GOODS.

RICH India Satins, a great variety of Shades; Heavy Blk. Satin Levantines—Turk Satins; Gro de Fin—Gro de Nap—Gro de Burlins of various shades—strp'd and fig'd Silks—blk Sim-chaws and Sarsnets; Green Sarsnets—col'd Florences; blk silk Hd'ks. blk Canton and Italian Crapes; Crape Dresses, &c. &c. all very cheap by THOMAS O. BRADLEY. Portland, July 28.

The following STANDARD MEDICINE has ever proved a safe, economical and efficacious cure for some of the most dangerous diseases—

REMEDY FOR

RHEUMATISM.

THE excruciating pain—the decrepitude and deformity, and the premature old age, which are the usual attendants of this disorder, are suffered by many from despair of cure, or disappointment in the efficacy of the numerous pretended antidotes used to affect this purpose. But those who have made a fair trial of DR. JEBB'S CELEBRATED LINIMENT, even in cases of long standing, and of the most severe character, have received certain relief, and many have been cured in a few days some in 24 hours! as a number of persons in Boston and vicinity, who were formerly afflicted with the Rheumatism, have very fully testified. Certificates are in the possession of the Proprietor, proving the most thorough and surprising cures by means of this powerful Liniment, in cases where other approved applications had utterly failed. The Liniment is also used with success for bruises, Sprains, Numbness, Stiffness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. Price 50 cents a bottle.

DUMFRIE'S

EYE-WATER.

FOR sore or inflamed Eyes, gives immediate ease and relief. On recent sore eyes, the effect is most salutary. Where the complaint has been of years standing, and in some exceeding bad cases, the most unexpected and desirable relief has been found in the use of this EYE WATER, after every other remedy had failed. Complaints of the eyes proceeding from a cold, as weakness, soreness, &c. have been essentially benefited by its use. Many persons who have used it, pronounce it the best preparation for these complaints they have ever met with, especially in cases of soreness or inflammation of long standing.—Price 25 cents a bottle.

Prepared from the original Recipe in MS of the late Dr. W. T. Conway, by his immediate Successor and sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, and sold wholesale by him at his counting-room over No. 97, (formerly called 70,) Court-street, head of Hanover-street, near Concert Hall, Boston, and retailed by his special appointment (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by ASA BARTON, Norway, (Me)

* * Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

* * A large discount made to those who buy to sell again. Oct. 6 15 4w

AT COST.

50 LEGHORN HATS, by T. O. BRADLEY.
Portland, June 23.

PLUGHS! PLUGHS!

J. B. CROSS & CO.
Nos. 4, 5, and 6, Union Street, would solicit the attention of Farmers to Freeborn's "New-York improved patent Ploughs." J. B. C. & Co. are authorized by the inventor, to warrant them to perform in all kinds of soil, and to be perfectly strong, and will be sold for a less price than any other similar ploughs. Farmers who intend purchasing this article for the next season, will find it economy to try Freeborn's.
Portland, Dec. 30. t36

10 Ps. CARPETINGS at reduced prices by THOS. O. BRADLEY.
Portland June 23.

BROWN COTE PALY.

1 CASE, 500 yds, just received from New York, and for sale by T. O. BRADLEY.
Portland, June 23.